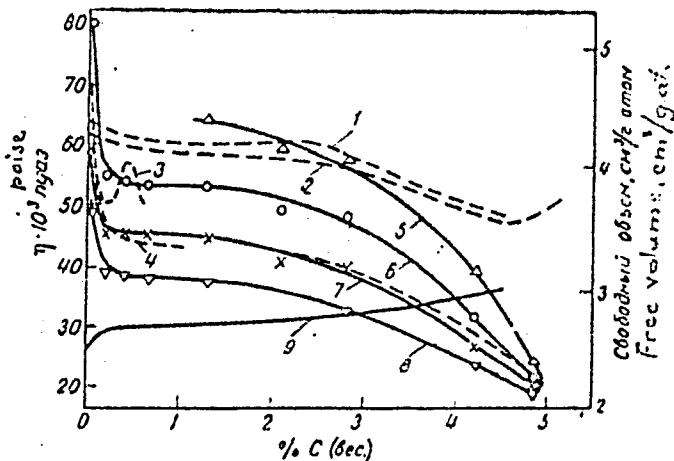


Viscosity of

S/126/63/015/002/010/033
E193/E383

Fig. 2:



Card 3/3

S/0126/63/016/005/0675/0680

ACCESSION NR: APL004688

AUTHORS: Vostryakov, A. A.; Vatolin, N. A.; Yesin, O. A.

TITLE: Viscosity and electrical resistance of molten chromium alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, V. 16, no. 5, 1963, 675-680

TOPIC TAGS: molten chromium alloy, chromium alloy, viscosity, electrical resist-
ance, composition, molten alloy, molten alloy viscosity, molten metal viscosity

ABSTRACT: The variation of kinematic viscosity and electrical resistivity of liquid Cr-alloys with Fe, C, and Al with respect to temperature and Cr content was studied by the torsional oscillation method (of crucible with the melt). The alloys were prepared of technically pure iron, chromium obtained by the alumothermal method, electrolytic aluminum, and pure graphite. These materials were melted in a resistance oven filled with helium. Kinematic viscosity and electrical resistivity were calculated by the Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy (Nekotorye voprosy* vyazkosti rasplavlennykh metallov, GITTL, 1955) and A. R. Regel' (ZhTF, 1948, 18, 1511) formulas. It was established that: 1) the viscosity and activation energy isotherms of liquid Fe-Cr had minima corresponding to those on the line of liquidus; 2) the viscosity of carbon-free ferrochrome increased suddenly at a Cr content

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4004688

exceeding 40% due to the ability of the alloy to absorb gases and to enter into reactions with refractory materials; 3) the viscosity of a carbon-saturated ferrochrome increased considerably at 1550°C; this is explained by the separation of the solid carbon phase; 4) the viscosity of ferrochrome containing 5% of C showed a stronger increase with the increase in Cr concentration than in the Fe-Cr system; this is assumed to be due to the formation of chromium carbides; 5) the viscosity isotherms of the Fe-C system had a minimum at 3.5% C; the increase in temperature from 1400 to 1600°C caused the rise in the minimum; 6) the electrical resistance of carbon-free ferrochrome is somewhat lower than that of the carbon-containing alloys. In both cases the resistance is almost independent of the Cr content. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii UFAN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy UFAN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17May63

DATE ACQ: 03Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF Sov: 015

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7

VASIL'YEV, V. V.; KUZ'MIN, L. M.

Apparatus for determining the density of liquid metals at
high temperatures. Sov. Pat. 30 no. 5(6)1-632 164.
(MIRK 17:5)
i. Institut metallografi Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7"

VOSTRYAKOV, A.A.; VATOLIN, N.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Viscosity and electric resistance of liquid iron alloys with
phosphorus and sulfur. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.3:476-
478 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut metallurgii, Sverdlovsk.

VOSTRYAKOV, A.A. (Sverdlovsk); VATOLIN, N.A. (Sverdlovsk); YERIN, G.I.
(Sverdlovsk); KONOVALOV, G.F. (Sverdlovsk)

Electromagnetic separation of FeSn₂ crystals from liquid tin.
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.6:58-61 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 3, 1964.

ACC NR: AT7004214

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0214/0218

AUTHORS: Dubinin, E. L.; Yesin, O. A.; Vatolin, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Removal of nonmetallic impurities from liquid iron by electromagnetic forces

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody vysokotemperaturnykh izmereniy (Experimental techniques and methods of high temperature measurement). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 214-218

TOPIC TAGS: *ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD, LIQUID METAL,*
metallurgic research, iron, steel alloy, metal purification, metal malting/ ShKh-15 steel alloy

ABSTRACT: The possibility of removing nonmetallic impurities from liquid iron by an electromagnetic field was investigated. The experimental technique is an extension of the method developed by L. A. Verte (Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No. 6, 61). A schematic of the experimental apparatus is presented (see Fig. 1). The method was tested on Armco iron and ShKh-15 steel specimens which were fused, saturated with oxygen, reduced with aluminum, and then purified in the above apparatus. The state of purification was determined metallographically. It was found that the rate of removing nonmetallic inclusions from the liquid specimens was improved when the lower electrode was charged positively; the rate was retarded when the latter was

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004214

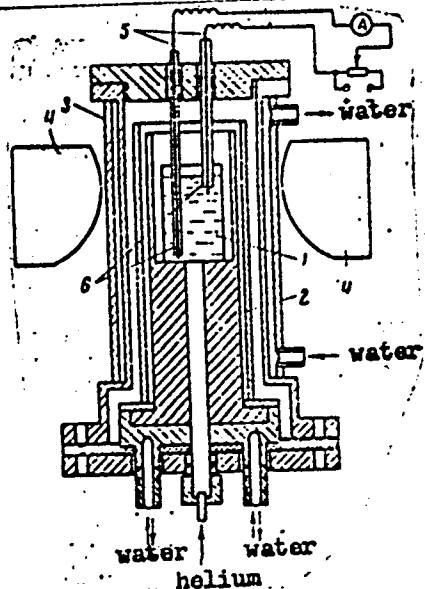


Fig. 1. Schematic of the experimental installation.
1 - alundum crucible;
2 - electrographite resistance furnace;
3 - water-cooled jacket; 4 - poles of electromagnet;
5 - tungsten electrodes; 6 - alundum tubes

charged negatively. Orig. art. has 4 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUEM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

VATOLIN, U.A.; YESIN, O.A.; RUBININ, E.I.

Electric transfer of silicon, phosphorus, and sulfur in liquid
cast iron and copper. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.4:634-636
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut metallurgii, Sverdlovsk.

VATOLIN, N A

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry.
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-
chemical analysis. Phase transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29927

Author : Vatolin N. A., Yesin O.A.

Inst : not given

Title : Effect of Different Elements on Solubility of Carbon in Liquid Iron

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 6, 1543-1548

Abstract: Consideration of the effect of P, Cr, Mn, S and V on solubility of C in liquid Fe, and also of the effect of Si on solubility of C in molten Mn and ferrochrome. It is shown that the observed regularities concerning the effect of nature and concentration of the addition, and also of the temperature, can be interpreted, qualitatively, by means of the theory of regular solutions.

-44-

Card : 1/1

L 4115-65 LWT(d)/LWT(m)/EPF(-)-2/EPR/EWP(+)/EWP(E)/EWG(+)
Pu-4/Pk-4/Pt-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JG/GS/B

52
B+1

ACCESSION NR: AT5003526 S/0000/64/000/000/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Vostryakov, A. A.; Vatolin, N. A.; Ilinenko, G. F.

TITLE: Toughness of Cr - Al alloys

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya molodykh uchenykh, 1st, Sverdlovsk, 1962. Trudy, pt. 1: Chernaya metallurgiya (Ferrous metallurgy), Sverdlovsk, 1964, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: alloy toughness, kinematic viscosity, activation energy, chromium alloy, aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The authors review a number of papers dealing with the determination of toughness in alloys and discuss their own standard investigation of this property in Al - Cr alloys. Electrolytic Al and aluminothermally prepared Cr were used. The Cr content was varied from 0 to 50%. With a rise in the Cr content to 30%, toughness increased about 20 to 3 times and was particularly conspicuous with concentrations between 10 and 20% and at low overheating temperatures above the liquidus line. Kinematic viscosity was determined from the equation

$$\delta = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{A_0}{A_n},$$

Card 1/2

L 41405-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003526

where δ is the logarithmic damping decrement; n is the number of oscillations; A_0 is the initial oscillation amplitude and A_n is the amplitude of the n-th oscillation. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 007

ACCESSION NR: AP4035096.

S/0032/64/000/005/0631/0632

AUTHORS: Vatolin, N. A.; Kern, E. M.

TITLE: Apparatus for measuring the density of molten metals at high temperatures

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 5, 1964, 631-632

TOPIC TAGS: molten metal density, density measurement, high melting metal, amperovoltmeter Ts 315

ABSTRACT: An apparatus was developed for determining the density of molten metals and alloys with high melting points. It operates by measuring the level melt and represents an improvement on the apparatus designed by D. A. Petrov and V. M. Glazov (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XXIV, 1, 34, 1958). In the improved model (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) a crucible (1) is suspended by molybdenum wires (3) with a coefficient of thermal expansion equal to that of the rods (4). The heating assembly contains a graphite element (5), a quartz or graphite screen (6), a water-cooled case (7), and a thermocouple (8). The joints in the case are sealed with rubber gaskets (10). A movable bar (12) operates through a Wilson joint (11) and is connected to an external micrometric adjuster (13). One of the rods (4) is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035096

connected to the case and the other to an ohmmeter (14). The circuit is closed when the rods reach the metal. To prevent melting of the rods, they are kept from touching the molten metal by bearing against an alundum boat (15) with its bottom either covered with molybdenum foil or rubbed with graphite. Before starting the operation, the apparatus is evacuated to 10^{-2} mm Hg and is filled with an inert gas. The crucible is graduated for volume at room temperature. Density determinations of molten iron and silicon produced values close to those obtained by other methods. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Metallurgical Institute, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 20May64 ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

VOSTRYAKOV, A.A.; VATOLIN, N.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Viscosity and electric resistance of liquid chromium alloys.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.5:675-680 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

VATOLIN, N.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Density of liquid manganese alloys with silicon, iron, and carbon.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.6:936-937 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

BURMISTROVICH, Ye.L.; VATOLIN, Ye.S.; DEMIDYUK, G.P.; MARCHENKO, L.N.;
ROSSI, B.D.; TATARNIKOV, A.A.; SHATAIEV, M.G.; ASSONOV, V.A.,
otv.red.; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., red.izd-va; KONDRA'T'YEVA, N.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Handbook on blasting operations] Spravochnik po burovzryvnym
rabitam. Pod red. V.A. Assonova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 450 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Blasting) (Coal mines and mining)

VATOLIN, Ye.S.

Choice of efficient drilling parameters in carrying out development
workings. Vzryv. delo no.46/3:29-33 '61. (MIR 15:1)
(Boring)

IOFFE, Anatoliy Fedorovich; VATSENKO, V.A., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Applications of magnetic recording] Primenenie magnitnoi
zapisи. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1959. 102 p. (Massovaia
radiobiblioteka, no.353). (MIRA 13:1)
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

24(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2117

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy tekhnike i metodam vysokotemperaturnykh issledovanii, 1956

Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody issledovanii pri vysokikh temperaturakh: trudy soveshchaniya [Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures] Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metalurgii. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bankvitser.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes 2) constitution diagram studies 3) physical properties of liquid metals and slags 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

Vatolin, N.A., and O.A. Yesin. Solubility of Carbon in Iron alloyed with Various Elements 88

A study was made of the effect of phosphorus, chromium, manganese, sulfur, and vanadium on the solubility of carbon in liquid iron, and also of silicon on the solubility of carbon in molten manganese and ferrochrome. It was shown that regularities observed in the effect of the nature and concentration of the addition, as well as of the temperature, can be qualitatively explained with the aid of the theory of regular solutions.

Ivanov, L.I., I.S. Kulikov, and M.P. Matveyeva. Methods of Measuring the Thermodynamic Constants of Metals and Alloys at High Temperature 96

An apparently reliable method was developed for determining the heat of sublimation of metals, making use of the principle of isotope exchange in the gaseous phase of metals. The use of radioactive isotopes permits the determination of partial values of the following thermodynamic constant: rate of vaporization, vapor pressure, heat of sublimation, and the individual thermodynamic activity of each of the elements of the alloy.

5

VATOLIN, N.A.

MPINSEKHA, B.N., YESIN, O.A., MUSIKHIN, B.I., VATOLIN, N.A.

Elektrokhimicheskoe legirovaniye stali vanadiem.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on
Steel Production.

MOSCOW _____ 30 JUN 1959

VATOLIN, N.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Magnetic susceptibility in molten antimony-palladium alloys. Fiz.
met. i metalloved. 10 no.5:798-800 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Antimony-palladium alloys—Magnetic properties)

1144, 1395, 1482, 1162

S/126/60/010/005/030/030
85975
EO32/E414

24.2200

AUTHORS: Vatolin, N.A. and Yesin, O.A.TITLE: Magnetic Susceptibility of Antimony-Palladium MeltsPERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.5,
pp.798-800

TEXT: In recent years, magnetic analysis has been widely used in chemical studies. This method is one of the few which can be used to obtain direct information on the structure of liquid metal systems. The present paper reports measurements of the magnetic susceptibility of antimony-palladium melts, using the Faraday method. The force on the specimens was measured with the aid of an analytical balance, the balancing force being produced by a permanent magnet and a compensating solenoid. The specimens were placed in a heater consisting of two coaxial quartz tubes. A bifilar nichrome heater was wound on one of the tubes. The temperature was measured by a thermocouple. All the measurements were carried out at atmospheric pressure in an argon atmosphere. Sponge palladium and chemically pure antimony were investigated. At room temperature the magnetic susceptibility of antimony was $- 0.34 \times 10^{-6}$ while the susceptibility of palladium was

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85975
S/126/60/010/005/030/030
E032/E414

Magnetic Susceptibility of Antimony-Palladium Melts

22.8×10^{-6} . These figures differ from published data, indicating that the materials employed contained some unknown impurities. The palladium antimony alloys (44% Sb and 56% Pd) were prepared in an argon atmosphere at 900°C . 1.765 g of the material thus obtained was placed in a quartz ampoule, the susceptibility of the quartz ampoule being compensated for by an identical empty ampoule. The working space was then evacuated and filled with argon and the specimen was heated to 850°C . After the measurements had been carried out, the temperature was reduced, the ampoule was weighed and the loss of antimony from the alloy was determined. It was usually found to be between 0.005 and 0.02% of the total amount of material. A known amount of antimony was then added and the experiment was repeated. The results obtained are shown in the figure and table on p.799. They show that palladium - antimony alloys have a weak diamagnetism at 850°C , while at room temperature they are relatively strong paramagnetics (susceptibility between 2×10^{-6} and 9×10^{-6}). As can be seen from the figure, the susceptibility versus concentration curve has

X

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85975
S/126/60 010/005/030/030
E032/E414

Magnetic Susceptibility of Antimony-Palladium Melts

a minimum of 54% Sb. This can apparently be explained by the formation of a valence bond between the d-electrons of the palladium atoms and the p-electrons of the antimony atoms. The above concentration of 54% Sb corresponds to the compound PdSb. The present measurements thus indicate that in palladium - antimony melts, there are ordered structures corresponding to the compound PdSb. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 7 references: 2 Soviet and 5 Non-Soviet (one of which is translated into Russian). ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii UFAN SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy UFAN USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960

Card 3/3

40679

S/126/62/014/002/013/018
E073/E535

19 9100,

AUTHORS: Dubinin, E.L., Yesin, O.A. and Vatolin, N.A.
TITLE: Concentration dependence of the magnetic susceptibility
of some liquid alloys
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.14, no.2, 1962, .
290-293

TEXT: In an earlier paper the authors discussed the results of measurements of the specific magnetic susceptibility of a number of carbon-free melts. Using the same measuring technique as before, the authors studied the dependence of χ on the composition of the following liquid alloys: Fe-P-C and Fe-C-Mn at 1400°C, Fe-Cr, Fe-C-Cr at 1400 and 1700°C, Fe-C at 1550°C and Mn-C at 1350 and 1550°C. The carbon-saturated alloys were produced from pig-iron made by smelting in graphite crucibles Armco iron, electrolytic manganese and the desired additions of other elements. 3-5 g charges of the samples to be investigated were placed in alundum crucibles and charged into the furnace. At this temperature all the alloys were paramagnetic. The composition of the alloys (wt.%) is given in the Table. The Card 1/4

Concentration dependence ...

S/126/62/014/002/013/018
E073/E535

results are presented in the form of plots. Fig.1 shows the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility, $\chi \cdot 10^6$, as a function of the contents (wt.%) of C and P: 1 - Fe-P, 1400°C; 2 - Fe-C-P, 1400°C; 3 - Fe-C, 1550°C; 4 - Mn-C, 1350°C; 5 - Mn-C, 1550°C; 6 - Fe-P, 1400°C calculated on the basis of the validity of the additive law. Fig.2 shows the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility, $\chi \cdot 10^6$ as a function of the manganese and chromium contents (wt.%): 1 - Fe-Mn, 1400°C; 2 - Fe-Cr, 1400°C; 3 - Fe-C-Mn, 1400°C; 4 - Fe-C-Cr, 1400°C; 5 - Fe-Cr, 1700°C; 6 - Fe-C-Cr, 1700°C. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii UFANa (Institute of Metallurgy, UFAN)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1961 (initially)
April 21, 1962 (after revision)

Card 2/4

Concentration dependence ...

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E073/E535

Composition of the alloys, wt.%

Fe-C	Fe-C-P		Fe-C-Mn		Mn-C		Fe-C-Cr		Fe-Cr
	C	P	C	Mn	C	C	Cr	C	
0,5	2,2	3,9	2,0	4,9	3,2	2,0	4,8	1,9	
1,2	5,5	3,0	10,0	5,2	4,1	11,6	5,6	11,4	
1,3	11,3	1,0	21,7	5,6	5,3	20,2	6,2	20,6	
1,6	14,0	0,5	30,2	5,7	6,2	31,9	6,9	32,5	
2,3	17,3	0,4	40,0	6,0	7,3	40,0	7,3	42,2	
2,4	21,7	0,3	50,2	6,2	7,9	51,4	7,6	50,0	
2,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3,6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Card 3/4

Concentration dependence ...

S/126/62/014/002/013/018
E073/E535

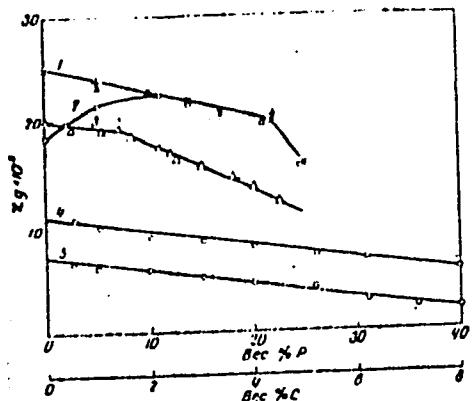


Fig.1

Card 4/4

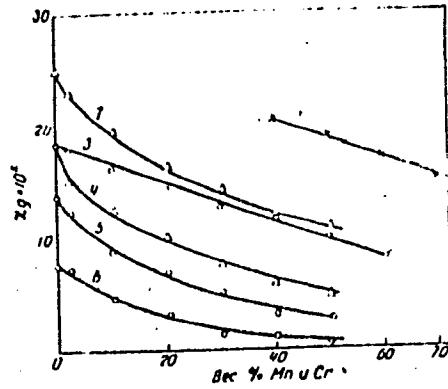


Fig.2

GOL'DSHTEYN, Nison L'vovich; VOSKOBONYIKOV, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; NEKRASOV, N.K., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-tsenzent; VATOLIN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LEFINSKIKH, B.M., retsenzent; POPEL', S.I., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; BUR'KOV, M.M., red. izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Short course on the theory of metallurgical processes] Kratkiy kurs teorii metallurgicheskikh protsessov. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 334 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Metallurgy)

01-037014/005/00090009

10/27/67

AUTHORS: Dobrinin, V. N., Yesin, O. A. and Kototin, N. A.

TITLE: Magnetic susceptibility of liquid alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 5, 1961.

763-765

TEXT: The authors studied the isotherms of the magnetic susceptibility χ of Fe-Mn, Fe-P and Mn-Si melts by means of the Faraday method. To exclude the possible influence on the magnetic field, the heater was in the form of a bifilar graphite tube. The alloy was placed into quartz ampoules with small holes at the end (0.5 to 1.0 mm). The magnetic susceptibility of pure iron and of manganese were determined for substances placed into alundum crucibles. The ampoules were suspended to analytical scales. The measurements were carried out in an argon atmosphere, which was carefully purified of oxygen ($0.009\% \text{ O}_2$) applying an excess pressure. The temperature was maintained at $1700 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ and was measured by a Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouple. The magnetic field was maintained constant for each type of alloy within the limits of 400 to 7000 Oe. The ampoules were weighed at the temperatures of

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Magnetic susceptibility of ...

3/126/61/012/007/020/028
E073/E535

the experiment in presence and in absence of the magnetic field. From the weight difference the pulling force and the magnetic susceptibility were calculated. As starting materials for the Mn-Si alloys studied (containing 0 to 50 at% Si) 99.99% purity Mn and crystalline (99.99%) Si were used, the weight of the charge being about 15 g and the magnetic field intensity 6900 Oe. All the alloys studied were paramagnetic at the test temperature. It was found that the curve of the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility on concentration has a slight kink at 37% Si corresponding to the compound MnSi. Similar kinks were obtained also in earlier studies of the e.m.f. in the system Mn-C-Si. Fe-Mn alloys were produced from carbonyl iron and electrolytic manganese. The charge was again 15 g and a magnetic field of 5500 Oe was used. At the test temperature all the alloys were paramagnetic; the susceptibility increases linearly with increasing iron content and this is attributed to the absence of chemical compounds. The Fe-Mn alloys were produced by adding ferrobohosphor (containing 75% Pt, 16% carbonyl iron). The charge was 6 g, the magnetic field 5200 Oe. At the test temperature all the specimens were again paramagnetic.

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Magnetic susceptibility of

S/126/61/012/005/020/028
E073/E535

The dependence of the susceptibility of the melts on concentration shows a kink at a P content of 22% corresponding to the compound Fe_2P ; the presence of this kink is in agreement with earlier published data on e.m.f. The obtained results show that at $1400^{\circ}C$, iron is a stronger paramagnetic than manganese. The values of magnetic susceptibility for pure iron at $1400^{\circ}C$ agree with those obtained by Vertman A.A., and Samarin A.M. (Ref.2) DAN SSSR, 1960, 134, No.2, 1326). The kinks on the curves χ vs. composition of the Mn-Si and Fe-P alloys are attributed to a sharp rise of the rate of increase of covalent bonds. Up to a composition corresponding to chemical compounds a relatively small part of the electrons pair off and the compounds $MnSi$ and Fe_2P are paramagnetic compared to pure Fe and Mn. After forming chemical compounds the number of paired electrons starts to increase rapidly and the paramagnetism of the alloys decreases sharply. A known confirmation of this is the fact that solid $MnSi_2$ is diamagnetic and FeP is less paramagnetic than Fe_2P . Thus, the curves of the dependence of the magnetic susceptibility on concentration for liquid Mn-Si and Fe-P alloys give additional

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Magnetic susceptibility of ...

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E073/E535



information, indicating the existence in these alloys of atom groupings corresponding to the alloys MnSi and Fe₂P. There are 1 figure and 12 references; 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref. 3: Nakagawa Y.J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 1956, 7, No.8; Ref. 5: Secksmith W. Rearce R.R. Proc. Roy. Soc., 1938, 167, 189; Ref. 12: Shu-Curia J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 1960, 15, No.4, 581.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii UFAN SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy UFAS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1961

Card 4/4

S/061/62/000/008/033/057
B156/B101

10.1200
AUTHORS: Lepinskikh, B. M., Yesin, O. A., Musikhin, V. I., Vatolin,
N. A.

TITLE: The electrochemical alloying of metal with vanadium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 372, abstract
8K198 (Sb. "Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali". M., AN SSSR,
1961, 238-241)

TEXT: The electrochemical extraction of V from dumped or conversion blast furnace slags containing up to 20% V_2O_5 and up to 40% FeO is described. The cathodic current yield of V in relation to D_c , the furnace atmosphere, the composition of the slag and metal and the temperature is investigated. In oxidizing atmospheres the cathodic current is much lower than in reducing atmospheres, since in the first case the V is in the form of V_2O_5 . Variation between 1 and 2.5 a/cm² in D_c may be accompanied by a possible variation between 5 and 25% in the initial V content. The metal bath of the furnace can be used as the cathode. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

/B

5474* Use of the Method of Electrokinetic Forces for the
Study of Liquid Manganese Alloys. P_{ro}menechka metoda elek-
trovibrazionicheskikh i elektrostaticheskikh r_{az}blyukh manganoslo-
tskikh splavov. Rossiia. O. A. Fim and N. A. Vatolin.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, v. 23, no. 5, Dec. 1950.

56
velocity of separation of manganese from the rest of Cr and Si
Figure 8, graph 4, ref.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7

VATOLIN, N.A.; VETRENKO, Ye.A.

Using radioactive isotopes in metallurgical research. Atom. energ.
(MIREA 11:8)
4 no. 6:603-604 Je '58.
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7"

VATOLIN, N.A.; REVEBTSOV, V.P.

Hydrogen and nitrogen in titanium wire. Trudy Inst.met.UFAN
(MIRA 13:4)
SSSR no.3:103-110 '59.
(Titanium--Metallurgy) (Gases in metals)

Vatelin, N. A.

✓ Thermodynamic properties of sulfur in liquid iron-sulfur e/a
alloys saturated with carbon. N. A. Vatelin and O. A. O.
Vatin, J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R., 24, 797-801 (1954) (Engl. trans-
lation). See C.A., 48, 1078d. H. L. B. (1)

V A T O L . N . N . A .

SCV/2859

PAGE 1 BOOK C. PUBLICATION

24(8)

Academya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk Termodinamika i strukturnye rastvorov. trudy soveshchaniya... Termodinamika i strukturnye rastvorov. sovremen. issled. i resheniya. Konferentsiya na temu "Termodinamika i strukturnye rastvorov". Moscova, 27-30 iyunia 1959. Minsk, 1959. 295 p. 3,000 copies printed.	1
Ed.: M. I. Shamparova, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; M. G. Polyakova, House: M. G. Yezoprov, Tech. Ed.; T. V. Polyakova.	
This book is intended for physicists, chemists, and chemical engineers.	
The collection of papers was originally presented at the conference on Thermodynamics and Structure of Solutions sponsored by the Section of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University, and held in Moscow on January 27-30, 1958. Officers of the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University, a list of other reports not included in this book, are listed in the foreword. A list of other reports not included in this book, but not included in this work or concerning the same subject, but treated in this work also, are given. Among the problems treated, dielectric measurements, ultrasonic vibrations, spectroscopic electrolytic solutions, properties of various mixtures, spectra, and thermodynamic properties of individual substances, thermodynamic analysis, etc. References accompany individual articles.	
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VATOLIN, N. A.

USSR

J. The study of liquid iron-phosphorus alloys by the electromotive-force method. O. A. Esin, L. K. Gavrilov, and N. A. Vatolin. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 85, 87-0 (1952); cl. C.A. 45, 65125; 46, 94524. — The e.m.f. of Fe-P alloys was deter. by using the following concn. cell: Fe, (Ca_{1-x}P : CaO, MgO, SiO₂, Ca₃P₂, Ni₃P₂) / Fe, C_{1-x}, 24% P. One electrode had a const. compn. (24% P), whereas the concn. of P in the other was varled from 1.5 to 23% P. The measurements were made at 1470°. The e.m.f. curve had a point of inflection at 22% P which indicated the presence of the compd. Fe₃P which dissociated only to a slight degree as indicated by the value of the activity of P.
J. Rovtar Leach

VATOLIN, N. A.

137-1958-2-2346

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 20 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yesin, O.A., Vatolin, N.A.

TITLE: A Study of the Physicochemical Properties of Molten Ferroalloys by Means of Electromotive Forces (Izuchenie fiziko-khimicheskikh svoystv zhidkikh ferrosplavov metodom elektrodvizhushchikh sil)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 263-271. Diskus., pp 332-334

ABSTRACT: Measurements were made of the e.m.f. in galvanic cells at 1250-1470°. Serving as electrodes in the cells were the molten alloys Fe-P-C, Fe-Cr-C, Fe-Si-Cr-C, Fe-Mn-C, Si-Mn-C, Fe-S-C, and as the electrolyte a synthetic slag to which oxides of the element being investigated had been added. It was found that the e.m.f. changed in accordance with an established law as a function of the concentration of the alloy components. From the e.m.f. data it could be determined how active the P, Cr, Si, Mn, S, and V were in Fe alloys wherein the Fe was saturated with C. The breaks in the isothermal e.m.f. curves indicated that in molten alloys based on Fe slightly -dissociated compounds Fe_2P , $(Fe, Cr)Si$, $(Fe, Cr)Si_2$, Mn_2Si , and $MnSi$ were possible. The

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2346

A Study of the Physicochemical Properties of Molten Ferroalloys (cont.)

molten alloys Fe-Cr-C and Fe-Mn-C deviate positively from
the ideal solutions and obey the law of semiregularity.

B.L.

1. Alloys—Molten—Properties—Theory

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7

P A T T I N M N A

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020018-7"

Some thermodynamic properties of sulfur in liquid iron-sulfur alloys saturated with carbon N. A. Vatoni and
L. A. Dugay. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 24, 747-753 (1950). An
expd. study was made with the cell: Fe-S-C-S_x-Fe. S_x was a
melt of 50% S, 40% Fe, 10% S_x. C_x was a melt in which the S content
was changed from 0.018 to 31%. The alloy of variable
composition was prepared from synthetic pig iron, C 4.4, Mn 0.04,
Si 0.1, S 0.03%, and the comparison electrode from the alloy
S 3.5, C 1.4, Mn 0.2, S 0.15%. These alloys were melted at
1250°C in graphite crucibles under nitrogen with constant stirring.
The C content in the alloys ranged up to 1.71% S
ranging from 0.5 to 3.7% in reasonable agreement with the
empirical formula of Spratt and Kistner, C 4.47% Si.
The electrolyte of compare. bath, 72.7% Fe, 17.3% C, 0.05% S_x
was obtained by mixing glass with Neosilite & graphite
according to a method similar to that used only by the ratio of the
constituents in the 2.40000, and it was assumed that in the
melt the ratio of the activity was equal to the mole fraction
ratio. The activities of carbon were: 0.048% S 4.4% C
0.072, 0.17, 0.3, 0.484, 0.11, 0.2, 0.0018, 0.03, 0.4
0.85, 0.71, 0.3, 0.187, 0.29, 0.02, 0.043, 0.0, 0.2, 0.001,
0.3, 0.15, 0.303, 0.5, 0.0, 0.15, 0.753. The limits of stratification
were 0.75 and 27.5% S. The data agreed with those of other studies.

A. G. Guy

cc

(2)

VATOLIN, N. A.

YESIN, O. A.; VATOLIN, N. A.

Application of the method of electromotive force to the study of
liquid manganese alloys. Zhur.prikl.khim. 27 no.12:1252-1256 D '54.
(MLRA 8:2)

(Electromotive force) (Manganese alloys)

VATOLIN, N.A.; YESIN, O.A.

Some thermodynamic properties of sulfur in fluid, carbon-saturated
iron-sulfur alloys. Zhur. ob. khim. 24 no. 5:795-798 My '54. (MLRA 7:8)

I. Institut khimii i metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR.
(Iron-sulfur alloys)

VATOLIK, R.A.

(2)
3

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Metallurgy and Metallurgy

The properties of liquid iron-chromium alloys by the method of electromotive forces. O. A. Lepin and N. A. Vasil'yan. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, 1953, 1137-42. — The values of e.m.f. at 1460° in a concn. system consisting of 2 alloys of Fe with C and Cr of various compns. and with slag of CaO, MgO, SiO₂, and CrO were detd. The Cr concn. ranged from 1.08% to 27.5%; the C content was that of a satd. alloy. The e.m.f. detns. were used to calc. the free energy in transfer of Cr from the more concn. to the more dil. system, and coeffs. of activity of Cr and Fe were calc'd. E.m.f. detns. were made in a system (at 1460°) whose electrodes were alloys of Fe with Cr and Si satd. with C, while CaO, MgO, and SiO₂ slag was used as the electrolyte. The Cr concn. was varied from 3% to 60%, and the Fe-Cr ratio was held near unity. The curves of dependence of e.m.f. on the concn. of Si shows 2 inflections, indicating the existence of at. groupings of silicides (Fe, Cr)Si and (Fe, Cr)Si₂. The result agrees with the existence of 2 breaks in the solv. curve of C in ferro-chromium. G. M. Kdsolapoff

VATOLIN, N. A.
USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Vatolin, N. A.; and Esin, O. A.

Title : Certain thermodynamic characteristics of sulfur in liquid, carbon saturated ferrisulfide alloys

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim. 24, Ed. 5, 795 - 798, May 1954

Abstract : The electromotive forces of a concentrated element in which liquid, carbon-saturated iron sulfide alloys served as electrodes were measured. The authors computed the activity and activity coefficients of the sulfur in these fusions and also determined the change in the free conversion energy of one-gram atom of sulfur changing from one solution into another. The results obtained are in perfect conformity with data obtained by means of other methods. Nine references. Tables, graph.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Ural Branch, Institute of Chemistry and Metallurgy

Submitted : July 6, 1953

VATOLIN, NA.

1 Jul 52

USSR/Chemistry, Metallurgy - Iron-Phosphorus alloy

"The study of Liquid Iron-Phosphorous Alloys by the Method of Electromotive Forces,"
O. A. Yesin, L. K. Gavrilov, N.A. Vatolin, Inst of Chem and Metallurgy, Ural
Affiliate, Acad Sci SSSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXV, No 1, pp 87-89

Studied the relationship between the emf and phosphorous content in molten ($1,470^{\circ}$)
iron-phosphorus samples. From 1.5 to 22.0%, the relationship is almost const, but
from 22 to 24% there is a sharp decrease in emf, indicating a break in the Fe-P bond.
Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin 25 Apr 52.

224T10

YESIN, O. A., GAVRILOV, L. K., VATOLIN, N. A.

Iron Alloys

Investigation of liquid iron-phosphorus alloys by
the method of electromotive forces. Dok. AN SSSR 85 no. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

YESIN, O.A., GAVRILOV, L.K., VATOLIN, N.A.

Iron Alloys

Investigation of liquid iron-phosphorus alloys by the method of electromotive forces.
Dok. AN SSSR 85 no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

YESIN, O.A.; VATOLIN, N.A.; BABBIN, I.P., akademik.

Studying the properties of liquid iron-chromium alloys by the method of
electromotive forces. Izv.AN SSSR, Otd.tekh.nauk no.8:1137-1142 Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:8)
(Iron-chromium alloys)

VATOLIN, N.A.

B. T. R.
V. 3 No. 3
Mar. 1954
Metals-Extraction
and Refining

3686° Investigation of Properties of Liquid Iron-Chromium Alloys by the Method of Electromotive Forces. (Russian.) D. A. Egin and N. A. Vatolin, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otselenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1953, no. 8, Aug., p. 1187-1142.
Properties of Fe-C-Ni-Chromium alloy of different compositions was investigated at 1400 C. Tables, graphs. 10 pp.

3

VATOVIN, R.A.

J. of the Iron & Steel Inst.
Feb. 1954 Metallurgy

A Study of the Properties of Liquid Iron-Chromium Alloys by the Electromotive Force Method. O. V. Ivanov and N. A. Vatovin. *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdelenie Tekhnicheskikh Nauk*, 1953, No. 7, p. 1117. (In Russian.) Measurements of the electromotive force of iron-Cr alloys containing from 10 to 40 percent Cr were made in a cell containing two electrodes of two Fe-Cr alloys and a dag containing CaO, MgO, MnO₂ and CaCO₃. The initial concentration was 10 percent Cr. The concentration of the alloy was varied between 10 and 17 percent. The following waters contained with carbon. From the ratio obtained, free-energy characteristics during the transfer of 1 g. atom of chromium from a more concentrated to a dilute solution, and the activity coefficients of iron and chromium were calculated. From the values of the measured variation of the activity coefficient of the chromium with the positive deviation from ideal behavior, it was indicated. Similar measurements were also made for Fe-Cr-Si alloys (titanated with carbon) using as an electrolyte a slag containing CaO, MgO, and FeO₂. Silicon concentrations were varied from 3 to 60 percent with the iron-chromium ratio (in percent) nearly unity. The curve representing the dependence of σ_m on silicon concentration has two points of inflection indicating the existence in the molten alloy of atomic configurations corresponding to the schemes (Fe₂Cr₃)Si and (Fe₃Cr₂)Si. These results are in agreement with the solubility curve of carbon in ferrochromium. V. G.

VATOLIN, N.D.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.N.

Mechanical drilling of holes in harvesting stump wood.
Gidrelin. i lesokhim.prom. 9 no.6:26 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

l.Kesulinskiy lesepremkhoz.
(Bering) (Wood-using industries)

VATOLIN, V.

In step with life. Prom.koop. 13 no.3:36-37 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Rukovoditel' kollektiva khudozhestvennoy samodeyatel'nosti
arteli "Medvedkovskiy khimprodukt," selo Medvedkovo, Moskovskoy
oblasti.

(Medvedkovo--Amateur art activities)

VATOLINA, V.M., ordinator

Material on the clinical aspects, epidemiology, and treatment of
deep trichophytosis, microsporosis, and favus. Vest.derm. i ven.
31 no.3:49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo otdela TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta i 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Korolenko.
(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

ADAMIDZE, D., inzh.; VATOLIN, Ye., inzh.; IGULAT'YEV, A., inzh.; PETRUKHIN,
B., inzh.

Pneumatic blasting. Mast.ugl. 8 no.6:9 Ja '59.
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(Blasting) (Mining engineering)

PUGACH, Isay Markovich,[deceased], VATOLIN, Yevgeniy Stepanovich,; KAZAKOV,
B.Ye., otv. red.; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye. L., red. izd-va.; VINOGRADOVA,
G.V., red. izd-va.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mining] Gornoe delo. Izd. 2, ispr. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 254 p.
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(Mining engineering)

IGNAT'YEV, A.D.; VATOLIN, Ye.S.; PETRUKHIN, B.S.; ADAMIDZE, D.I.

Holing and breaking-off of coal by the method of blasting water-stemmed bore hole charges. Ugol' U_{kr.} n°.6:29-30 Je '60.

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VATOLIN, Ye. S.

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Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

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tekhn.red.

[Coal and ore-mining research] Nauchnye issledovaniia po
razrabotke ugol'nykh i rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.
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1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut gornogo dela.
(Mining engineering)

TERPIGOROVA, Vera Dmitriyevna; MATVEYEV, Sergey Dmitriyevich; VATOLIN, Ya. S.
otvetstvennyy redaktor; KHODNEVA, I.V., redaktor izdatel'stva;
ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

Shaft sinking and drifting. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat. (Uchebnoe
posobie po perevodu gorno-tehnicheskoi literatury) [Text in
English with English-Russian dictionary]. No.4. 1956. 78 p.
(Coal mines and mining) (MLRA 10:7)

VATOLIN, Yevgeniy Stepanovich; GRAMMATIKOV, A.N., otv.red.; KOROLEVA,
T.I., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for development work] Spravochnik prokhodchika pod-
gotovitel'nykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po gornomu delu, 1961. 338 p.
(Mining engineering)

VATOLIN, Yevgeniy Stepanovich; GNEDIN, V. Ye., redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye. I..
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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Obobshchenie opyta provedeniia podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotok. Mo-
skva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1955. 50 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Kizel Basin--Coal mines and mining)

IGNAT'YEV, A.D.; VATOLIN, Ye.S.; ADAMIDZE, D.I.

Loosening and extracting coal by long hole blasting. Ugol' 34
no.8:59-60 Ag '59. (MIREA 12:12)
(Blasting) (Coal mines and mining)

IGNAT'YEV, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; VATOLIN, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experience in the use of water-stemmed borehole charges for the
breaking-down of coal. Vzryv.delo no.44/1:167-173 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Coal mines and mining--Explosives)

VATOLIN, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Choosing efficient types of machines for drilling deep blastholes
in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Nauch.soob.Inst.gor.dela 5:90-92 '60,
(MIRA 15:1)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Boring machinery)

VATOLIN, YEVGENIY STEPANOVICH

EPP.
.R9241^d

VATOLIN, YEVGENIY STEPANOVICH.

OBOSHCHENIYE OPYTA PROVEDENIYA PODGOTOVITEL'NYKH VYRABOTOK
(GENERALIZATION OF EXPERIENCE OF LEADING PREPARATORY PRODUCTION) MOSKVA,
UGLETEKHIZDAT, 1955.

50, 2 P. DIAGRS., TABLES.

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VATOLIN, Ye.S.

Determining the number of boreholes in a working face. Vzryv.
rab. no. 3:70-78 '56. (MIRA 16:2)
(Blasting) (Boring)

VATOLIN, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problem of choosing efficient types of machines for boring deep
blasting holes in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Trudy Inst. gor. dela
5:90-92 '60. (MIRA 14;5)

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Boring machinery)

TEDER, R.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VATOLIN, Ya. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Testing rocks for compression. Gor. zhur. no. 12:35-37
D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo.

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"Data on the Characteristics of the peculiar Higher Nervous Activity of Patients Suffering From Rheumatism." Cand Med Sci, Gorkiy Medical Inst, Gorkiy, 1954. (ZZhBiol, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1)

VATOLINA, Lidiya Nikolayevna. Prinimal uchastiye GASHEV, B.N.
ROSHCHINA, L., red.; KIRSANOVА, I., mladshiy red.;
ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the United Arab Republic] Ekonomika Ob"edinennoi
Arabskoi Respublikи. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry,
1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(United Arab Republic—Economic conditions)

VATOLINA, M.K.

Comparative evaluation of sancafene, santonine and concentrated
sancafene therapy of ascariasis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.2:
134-136 Ap-Je '54. (MIRA 7:8)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Kishinevskogo medi-
tsinskogo instituta (dir. kliniki prof. N.T. Starostenko)
(ASCARIASIS, therapy,
*sancafene & santonine)

ARIYEVICH, A.M., professor; VATOLINA, V.M., ordinator
~~_____~~

Vitamin D₂ for treating chromoblastomycosis. Vest.ven. i der. 30
no.4:54 Jl-Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Korolenko.
(DERMATOMYCOSIS) (VITAMINS--D)

ARIYEVICH, A.M.; VIKHREVA, O.G.; TYUFILINA, O.V.; LIVANOVA, N.K.;
SHEKLAKOVA, A.A.; VATOLINA, V.M.; BLUDOVA, N.M.

Griseofulvin in the treatment of dermatomycoses. Antibiotiki
9 no.5:457-461 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Mikologicheskiy otdel (zav.- prof. A.M. Ariyevich) TSentral'-nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta, Moskva.

ARIYEVICH, A.M., prof., VASOLINA, V.M.

Result of the treatment of chremomycosis patients with
amphotericin B. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no. 1:30-32 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

I. Mikoletschesky et.al (zav. - prof. A.M. Ariyevich)
TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. ...
kand. med. nauk N.M. Turanov) i Bo. 'nitsa imeni V.G. Korolenko
(glavnyy vrach A.I. Pustovaya).

ARIYEVICH, A.M.; VIKHREVA, O.G.; TYUFILINA, O.V.; LIVANOVA, N.K.; BLUDOVA,
N.M.; VATOLINA, V.M.; SHEKLAKOVA, A.A.; KEMENEVA, M.P.;
VARDASHKINA, M.A.; SOROKINA, I.I.

New trends in the treatment of fungal diseases of the skin. Sov.
med. 26 no.6:52-56 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.M.Ariyevich)
TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta i klinicheskoy
kozhno-venerologicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Korolenko, Moskva.
(DERMATOMYCOSIS) (GRISEOFULVIN) (FUNGICIDES)

BLUDOVA, N.M., VATOLINA, V.M., SHEKLAKOVA, A.A.

Result of detection of chronic trichophytosis and favus in adults
in a mycological outpatient department. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.
5:67-69 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz mikologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. A.M. Ariyevich)
TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta i klinicheskoy
kozhno-venerologicheskoy bol'nitsy im. Korolenko (glavnnyy vrach -
zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR V.P. Nikolayev).

(RINGWORM, epidemiol.
favus & ringworm in adults in Russia (Rus))

VATCIKINA, E.

Seeds - disinfection

Evaluation of disinfectants and methods of disinfecting cotton seeds against "gomoz." Khlepkovedstvo no. 12, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ¹⁹⁵² ~~x1953~~, Uncl.

V/TCIIMA, K.

Cotton - Diseases and Pests

Evaluation of disinfectants and methods of disinfecting cotton seeds against "gomoz." Khlopkovodstvo no. 12, 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ¹⁹⁵² ~~x1953~~, Uncl.

PETROV, Aleksandr Iosifovich, prof., doktor biolog.nauk; VATOLKINA,
K.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MARKIN, A.X., kand.
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; BARANDY, M.P., red.; SOKOLOVA,
N.N., tekhn.red.; DEYEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Protecting cotton plants from pests and diseases] Zashchita
khlopchatnika ot vreditelei i boleznei. Moskva, 1958. 486 p.
(Cotton--Diseases and pests) (MIRA 12:1)

USSR/Plant Diseases - Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

c.

Abs Jour : Rec. Lur. - Biol., No 6, 1956, 34937.

Author : Vatolkin, K.A.

Inst : Stavropol'skiy Institute for Agriculture.

Title : Effects of Treatment of Seeds Prior to Sowing on the Growth and Development of Winter Grain Cultures in the Arid Zone of the Region of Stavropol'.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tehn. inform. Stavr. n.-i. in-ta s. R.S.F.S.R., 1956, No 1-2, 47-51.

Abstract : In the course of the year 1954, the following chemicals have been tested for seed treatment control in the Stavropol'skiy Research Institute for Agriculture: Granosan, granovan plus GKITSG, Hexachlorbenzene, hexachlorbenzene plus GKITSG, methylamin and solution of formalin 1 : 300.

Card 1/2

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USSR/Plants Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

o.

Abs Jour : Nauk. zhurn. - Biol., No 3, 1950, 14937

The strongest disease-inhibiting effects were obtained with granosan plus GICHTG, and granosan and formalin. Data are given on the effects of the treatment on seed germination, bushiness, speed of growth, development and yield. Cited are the recommendations of the Stavropol'skiy Selection Station for seed treatments prior to sowing of other summer grain cultures. -- Guzhnev.

Card 2/2

K. A. VATOLKINA

N/5
632.5
.P4

ZASHCHITA KHLOPCHANTNIKA OT VREDITELEY I BOLEZNEY (SAFEGUARDING
COTTON PLANTS FROM INSECT PESTS AND DISEASE, BY)
A.J. PETROV, KA. VOTOLKINA (1) A. K. MARKIN. MOSKVA, SEL'KHOZGIZ,
1958

486 p. ILLUS., DIAGRS., GRAPHS, TABLES
"LITERATURA": P. 457-474

VATOLKINA, K. A.

USSR/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Cultivated Plants Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34937

Author : Vatolkina K. A.
Inst : Stavropol Scientific Research Agricultural
Institute.

Title : Effect of the Pre-Planting Processing of Seeds
on the Growth and Development of Spring Grain
Crops in the Arid Zone of Stavropol Kry.
(Fliyaneye predposevnoi obrabotki semyan na rost
i razvitiye yarovikh zernovikh kul'tur v za-
sushlivoi zone Stavropol'skovo Kraya.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Stavrop. n.-i. in-ta
c kh., 1956, No 12, 47-51

Abstract : Granozan, granozan+GKhTsG, hexachlorobenzene,
hexachlorobenzene+GKhTsG, mercuran, and a solution
of formalin 1:300 were tested against powdery

Card 1/2

VATOLKINA-VLADIMIROVA, K. A.

"The Fight Against Diseases of the Cotton Plant in Nonirrigated Cotton-Sowing
Regions, Moscow, 1951, 40 pp.

SOW/76-33-11-1/47

5(4)
AUTHOR:Vatollo, V. V.

TITLE:

Data From the All-Union Conference on Thermodynamics and on
the Structure of Solutions (January 1958). Application of the
Variation Method in Calculating the Distribution Function of
Molecules in the Liquid

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 11, pp 2393-2396
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper and the following nine in this periodical were read at the Conference mentioned in the title in January 1958. It has already been established that the postulation of the "superposition approximation" according to Kirkwood is not valid for all models of liquids (Ref 6) and, thus, a theoretically calculated binary distribution function causes greater errors in the thermodynamic quantities (Ref 7). There are two conditions which permit its use, either a low degree of density or a low interaction energy, i.e. only in one of the above cases the potential of the mean power $\phi^{(1,2)}$ passes over to the interaction potential of the pairs of molecules. Based on a generalization of the "superposition approximation" an ✓

Card 1/2

SOV/76-33-11-1/47

Data From the All-Union Conference on Thermodynamics and on the Structure of Solutions (January 1958). Application of the Variation Method in Calculating the Distribution Function of Molecules in the Liquid

integral equation (11) was derived for the binary distribution function which in the two last-mentioned cases passes over to the equation according to Bogolyubov - Born - Green. It is assumed that equation (11) describes more accurately the behavior of the binary distribution function at relatively close spacings than the corresponding equation of the theory based on the "superposition approximation". The advantage of this derivation is that the difficulties which arise because of the deviation from the integrals on the passage to the limit of $N \rightarrow \infty$, $V \rightarrow \infty$ according to Richardson (Ref 2), are automatically eliminated by the normalization of the correlative distribution function. Gratitude is expressed to Professor M. I. Shakhpargonov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, for his support. There are 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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Card 2/2

93150

S/058/62/000/003/037/C92
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, A. V., Vatollo, V. V.

TITLE: Ion oscillations in plasma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1962, 68 - 69, abstract 3B553
("Tr. Vses. zaochn. energ. in-ta", 1961, no. 17, 31 - 35)

TEXT: Ion oscillations in plasma are considered on the basis of Vlasov's equation which is linearized with respect to the Maxwell distribution with disturbed velocity distribution. The dispersion equation is obtained. When assuming the electron temperature to diverge from the ion temperature, the sustained ion oscillations with ionic plasma frequency are found. B. Davydov's result (RZhFiz., 1959, no. 6, 13495) is also obtained for the case when there is no divergence of temperatures. The group velocity of propagation of ion oscillations in plasma is established.

L. Maksimov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017589

S/0109/64/009/002/0201/0210

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, I. A.; Bugachev, G. F.; Vatollo, V. V.

TITLE: Discerning the parameters of signals separated from noise

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 201-210

TOPIC TAGS: signal noise discrimination, mixed signals separation, mixed signals separation theory, mixed signals noise separation

ABSTRACT: The problem of optimum Bayes filtration 1 of random-variable parameters of kindred signals received as a mixture with a noise background is solved. An optimum "measuring filter" is suggested whose special device can discriminate the parameters by the form of their coding in the mixture and by the nature of their time variation. Measuring time delays of two pulsed periodic signals of like shape, against a normal white background, is considered as a "practical example" illustrating the theory. It is inferred that the theory can be

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017589

used for designing a separator of 2-3 statistically close signals; however, with a higher number of signals, the number of alternatives rises so rapidly (as $1!$) that it would be more reasonable to use, e.g., a quasi-optimum method of successive alternative-pair comparisons. Another limitation of the theory is that, in the process of observation, the decision as to the number of signals is not reconsidered and the signals are regarded as finally solved. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 40 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07May62

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038606

S/0109/64/009/004/0563/0570

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, I. A.; Vatollo, V. V.; Laty*sh, V. G.

TITLE: Methods for detecting and measuring an unknown number of signals based on the random-point theory

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 563-570

TOPIC TAGS: radar, radar signal detection, decision theory, random point theory

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to unite the decision theory and the theory of correlated random points for solving the problem of signal observation (detection and measurement). An unknown number of (radar) signals are received mixed with noise. The mean-risk function is set up, and the Bayes decision operators, which ensure the highest quality of signal measurement and resolution, are determined. The general structure of a detector-measurer is figured out on the

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